

THE FOSTER COLLAPSE

Note From Gov. Foster Explaining the Cause—President Day a Wreck.

FOSTERIA, O., May 27.—"Cashier Waldo of the Bank of North Baltimore, has gone to raise money to meet all the liabilities of the institution," was the announcement to all depositors, when the bank closed its doors.

this morning. The closing is precipitated by the failure of Charles Foster, who is a heavy stockholder. This bank has many thousands of dollars of deposits of all operators and producers, and if it is

failure, as everybody supposes, their loss will be heavy. A tremendous run was started on the First National Bank, the only other bank in North Baltimore, but it promptly met the demands as fast as presented.

There are no new developments in the Foster failure to-day with the exception of the appointment of assignees for the Crocker Calced and Mambourg window glass houses and the Brass and Iron Works. A. M. Fox has been appointed

of the glass factories, and Rogers' of the brass and iron-works. It is impossible to learn the assets and liabilities of any of these establishments without going out until after the assignment of the business is closed down to-night and 400 men will be out of employment and another very likely they will remain closed, and the same thing will be done in the terrible shape. If the wholesale grocery of Davis & Foster are not pushed there is hope that they will pull through all right. The same may be said of the Brass and Iron Works, and it looks as though the latter will be pushed through. The excitement of the day is remarkable. The excitement of the

streets, considering the magnitude of the failure, there is no crowd around the cashier bank and there is a general disposition to make the best of it. Neither Mr. Foster nor the cashier will make any further statement to-day, saying they believe the statement made yesterday is sufficient until the assignees report. Mr. Foster and his family

Under the great strain to which they have been subjected

In response to a telegram sent by an evening paper to Gov. Foster to-day he wrote the following note:

Thanks to your offer of space. My present mental distress precludes acceptance of your kind offer to publish my statement. It simply illustrates the great possibility of permitting one's self to be in debt beyond one's reach of reasonably quick assets for relief. You

the hour of difficulty arrives. When people are in such condition, and the stability of existing financial conditions is shaky, the result is inability to borrow, suspension and failure. Business is mainly done with borrowed money. Confidence is the mainstay.

Then comes inability to borrow, decline in prices, suspensions and bank ruptures follow. The country possessed of enormous resources which are at the command of the Government, and should act in the most conservative way that will satisfy the country

CHARLES FOSTER.

A FURNITURE COMPANY'S FAILURE.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 27.—The Budden
berg Furniture Co. of this city to-day de
clared its insolvency in the Chancery Court
under the act passed by the last General As
sembly, which provides that any stock
holder may go into chancery, declare the in

divulgence of the concern and ask for a receiver. No creditors can be preferred under this law except laborers and employees. The assets are estimated at \$21,000 and the indebtedness at \$10,000. H. C. Bateman was appointed receiver under a \$10,000 bond.

PRESIDENT DAY A HOPELESS WRECK.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 27.—President Day of the Plankington Bank of Milwaukee is a hopeless wreck, broken down under the strain brought on by the recent financial troubles of this bank and the Lappen business, which failed recently owing \$750,000. The bank will be reorganized at once with a capital stock of \$500,000, an increase over the present stock of \$300,000. William Plankington

has invested heavily in the new stock of the bank, which, by the way, is all taken, and he will probably be elected president.

A RANCHMAN ASSIGNS.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 27.—Robert Marsh, doing a ranching and market business at Laramie, made an assignment to Bankers G. G. Balch. The liabilities are about \$40,000.

BADLY BURNED.

Frank Pearson Injured by the Explosion of Gas in an Ice Box.

Frank Pearson, a saloonkeeper at 1400 Stark avenue, was badly burned at 7:11 o'clock last night by an explosion of gas in his cellar. He smelled escaping gas and

ent down into the cellar to investigate. He lit a match and opened the door to find an ice box. The ice box was filled with gas, which coming in contact with the lighted match exploded, burning Pearson's face and hands and blistering his left arm. His injuries were dressed by Dr. Cruse at 1429 Market street.

CUBA'S DROUGHT BROKEN.
Four Days of Rainfall Gives Hope to
Planters.
HAVANA, May 27.—Four days of continuous
rain all over the island of Cuba has dispelled
the drought and given fresh courage to the

planting and seeding prevails. In the low rich lands of Gaines the rains have been excessive and will cause the loss of a large part of the potato crop by rot. With this exception the rains have been generally beneficial. Only four or five sugar estates will continue grinding possibly to the end of May, taking advantage of the improving prices.

sugar, which, notwithstanding the "bear" position of the great American Sugar Trust, continues to harden, and will inevitably follow the natural course of supply and demand. Shipments of sugar continue light, and large stocks are held here in Havana and all the ports on the North and South coast. We anticipate further advance in prices between June and August, which is the month of the year when the demand for the article is the greatest.

great consumption of sugar in the United States for the preserving of fruits which enables it to be ready for canning.

Speculation in sugar is doing well. The price of Cuba of twenty-five pounds, equal to the cents per pound, with a fair prospect of obtaining it. Owing to the sharp competition of the tramp steamers under the English and Norwegian flags, rates of freight have gone down to 7 cents per 100 pounds on sugar from Havana and Matanzas to New York.

Shippers cannot pay their expenses at such rates, and I learn of other freights being so unusually low that large numbers of steamships are tied up without any prospects of profitable business. The competing lines of steamers running between New York and Cuba are losing the money that those engaged in the business, the only one benefited being the American Sugar Trust Co., while stockholders of steamers

receive no dividends. The recent grant of a license to the company for the export of pine (on paper) at the eastern end of the island has entirely subsidized, and business here on as usual.

The weather has been fine and the health of the city is good. Shipments of pine apples amount to 10,000 to 15,000 barrels, of seven to eight dozen each weekly, and are being sold in New York markets at from 10 to 16 cents each, at from 10 to 16 cents a bushel. Some pine apples are sent to the States.

1. Apples—being sold at low prices.
 2. Pineapples—being sold at low prices.
 3. Oranges—being sold at low prices.
 4. Lemons—being sold at low prices.
 5. Peaches—being sold at low prices.
 6. Plums—being sold at low prices.
 7. Cherries—being sold at low prices.
 8. Grapes—being sold at low prices.
 9. Figs—being sold at low prices.
 10. Dates—being sold at low prices.
 11. Pomegranates—being sold at low prices.
 12. Melons—being sold at low prices.
 13. Watermelons—being sold at low prices.
 14. Cucumbers—being sold at low prices.
 15. Eggplants—being sold at low prices.
 16. Potatoes—being sold at low prices.
 17. Onions—being sold at low prices.
 18. Garlic—being sold at low prices.
 19. Carrots—being sold at low prices.
 20. Turnips—being sold at low prices.
 21. Beets—being sold at low prices.
 22. Cabbage—being sold at low prices.
 23. Cauliflower—being sold at low prices.
 24. Broccoli—being sold at low prices.
 25. Asparagus—being sold at low prices.
 26. Green beans—being sold at low prices.
 27. Kidney beans—being sold at low prices.
 28. Lima beans—being sold at low prices.
 29. Soybeans—being sold at low prices.
 30. Peas—being sold at low prices.
 31. Lentils—being sold at low prices.
 32. Chickpeas—being sold at low prices.
 33. Black beans—being sold at low prices.
 34. Pinto beans—being sold at low prices.
 35. Navy beans—being sold at low prices.
 36. Great Northern beans—being sold at low prices.
 37. Cannellini beans—being sold at low prices.
 38. Adzuki beans—being sold at low prices.
 39. Mung beans—being sold at low prices.
 40. Black-eyed peas—being sold at low prices.
 41. Split peas—being sold at low prices.
 42. Lentil soup—being sold at low prices.
 43. Chickpea soup—being sold at low prices.
 44. Bean soup—being sold at low prices.
 45. Vegetable soup—being sold at low prices.
 46. Tomato soup—being sold at low prices.
 47. Mushroom soup—being sold at low prices.
 48. Onion soup—being sold at low prices.
 49. Potato soup—being sold at low prices.
 50. Corn soup—being sold at low prices.
 51. Rice soup—being sold at low prices.
 52. Noodle soup—being sold at low prices.
 53. Pasta soup—being sold at low prices.
 54. Bread soup—being sold at low prices.
 55. Butter soup—being sold at low prices.
 56. Cheese soup—being sold at low prices.
 57. Meat soup—being sold at low prices.
 58. Fish soup—being sold at low prices.
 59. Egg soup—being sold at low prices.
 60. Fruit soup—being sold at low prices.
 61. Dessert soup—being sold at low prices.
 62. Drink soup—being sold at low prices.
 63. Salad soup—being sold at low prices.
 64. Sandwich soup—being sold at low prices.
 65. Pie soup—being sold at low prices.
 66. Cake soup—being sold at low prices.
 67. Candy soup—being sold at low prices.
 68. Ice cream soup—being sold at low prices.
 69. Fruit cake soup—being sold at low prices.
 70. Chocolate cake soup—being sold at low prices.
 71. Vanilla cake soup—being sold at low prices.
 72. Lemon cake soup—being sold at low prices.
 73. Orange cake soup—being sold at low prices.
 74. Peach cake soup—being sold at low prices.
 75. Plum cake soup—being sold at low prices.
 76. Cherry cake soup—being sold at low prices.
 77. Grape cake soup—being sold at low prices.
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 79. Date cake soup—being sold at low prices.
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 82. Watermelon cake soup—being sold at low prices.
 83. Cucumber cake soup—being sold at low prices.
 84. Eggplant cake soup—being sold at low prices.
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 87. Garlic cake soup—being sold at low prices.
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THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1893.

Weather forecast until Monday morning: For Missouri—Fair Sunday; warmer; variable winds.

The excitement over the Foster failure is distracting attention from the McKinley administration scandals.

The American people are able to sympathize with "Calico Charlie." They have had experience with his financial management.

There will be no subscription for ex-Secretary Foster. The McKinley fund exhausted the benevolence of the tariff barons.

EMIN PASHA is dead again, but he will probably have to be killed several times before he is rescued from a pleasant nook in Central Africa.

Is Charlie Foster had been as great a financier five years ago as he is today he would never have got into his present distresses. His explanation of his fall shows a wonderful grip on the science of finance.

The dissolution of the Whiskey Trust is confidently expected owing to "internal convulsions," which usually overtakes such enterprises at a certain stage and are preliminary to a "reorganization."

It is this utterance of Farnham Post that has gravitated the coffee coolers: "As much real patriotism may be shown by refraining in time of peace from inflicting unnecessary burdens on the country as by coming to her defense in time of war."

The incidents of the exploit of the famous one-galloned train robber of Pacific cannot be fully realized without illustrations. We have supplied this need by accurate reproductions in today's SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH of the scenes as described by the participants.

It may be as well for impatient Democrats to bear in mind that many Republicans have been retained in office through recommendations by Democratic Congressmen. Mr. Harter of Ohio is a very good Democrat, yet seven Republicans have been charged up to him.

The Emperor of Austria, following his German ally's example, is trying to put up his army a few notches. The inevitable consequence of this process is to make every nation of Continental Europe an inverted military pyramid and that means inevitable collapse. But perhaps this is the only way out of the armed camp folly.

One of the prettiest pictures which have graced the columns of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is the illustration to-day of a group of the babies in the baby show. It is a bouquet of cherubs and if the cute youngsters do not win the hearts of even the crustiest of our readers we have no knowledge of human nature. Some idea of the difficulties of the judges may be realized from a glimpse of this picture.

Owing to mutual distrust railroad fares to Chicago for the next few months will probably be reasonable, perhaps in some cases unreasonably low. If any one thing has been conclusively proved during the past ten years it is that railway officials do not and will not trust one another. If the outside public judged them as they judge each other, scarcely one of them could hold up his head in the community.

The hostility that President Cleveland is said to have encountered in the New York Machine leaders is only another proof that they are for themselves first and the Democratic party afterwards. In obstructing the Democratic Administration these leaders are not treading on even more dangerous ground than when they attempted to force a candidate on the party. Democrats recognize it and it is necessary to smash it, and the sooner when it comes will not leave an unlit fuse.

Formerly the art of sanitation is just now a report in the papers. It brings the danger of epidemics and the near approach of cholera and typhoid. Those who wish to protect their health cannot do better than what is reported as the Post-Dispatch

outing fund, which is designed to give mothers and their babies a two weeks' vacation at Piasa Bluffs, where they can get fresh air and wholesome food far away from their crowded apartments in tenements and alleys. There they can regain their lost strength and health, in many cases saving life itself. If you would reduce the mortality among children this summer and keep the city free from epidemics subscribe to the outing fund.

In justice to Gov. Stone, Col. Stephens and Maj. Warner, it is only fair to say that if they had known there was only one man weakened by malaria robbing the train, and if, armed with revolvers, they had got the drop on him, we firmly believe that all three of them would have "stood up for Missouri." Under these circumstances we do not believe that any considerations for the feelings of friends or the good of the State would have dampened their courage.

A PRETTY illustration of tramp travel on the Missouri Pacific train to help the lone highwayman take the bootle. That tramp probably wanted money about as badly as anybody, but he didn't want it badly enough to work for it. He chose to do without the coin rather than be bothered with the labor and trouble of carrying a sack of it. He was a thoroughbred vagabond.

HELP FOR THE BABIES.

Everyone knows that the greatest sufferers in warm weather are the mothers and little children cooped up in narrow tenements or housed in closer quarters in some densely peopled down-town localities. There the mortality is heaviest and many a little one expires for want of fresh air, while thousands of tired mothers drag out a painful existence unrelieved by a single glimpse of the fresh world beyond their own cheerless neighbors.

It is to relieve the suffering of those mothers and children that the Post-Dispatch proposes to establish a country home at Piasa Bluffs and give all who need it an outing for two weeks.

A charity of this kind is particularly worthy the support of well-to-do people, who have two strong motives to contribute. All are interested in the general health upon which depends so largely the financial prosperity of the city. But the general health of the city depends upon the condition of the people in the poorer quarters, where epidemics usually have their origin and are most destructive.

This is the practical motive. Besides this there is the feeling of pity for suffering which must stir all hearts, especially where the sufferers are tired mothers and their little children. The well-to-do have strong inducements to help in this work and it is hoped they will contribute according to their means.

But no one should be discouraged because of inability to make a large contribution. We are going to make this a popular charity in which all—rich and poor alike—may participate. If a large contribution cannot be made let it be a small one, for the contributor of a small amount can rest assured that some poor mother's heart will beat with gratitude to the giver who saves her baby a single pang. Will you help? Will you get your friend to help?

HOW THE BOSS GETS HIS POWER.

The ways and wiles of bosses and machine politicians were breezily and eloquently described by Mr. Otto Kemper, a member of the New York Legislature, in a speech delivered at a meeting of the new Citizens' Democracy last Wednesday night.

Mr. Kemper went into politics with a headful of ideas and ideals. He had odd notions about his duties as a legislator. When he started for Albany he had a large number of bills in his inside pocket, which he expected to put through the people's parliament. All these bills were designed solely for the benefit of the people, and some of them were aimed at costly abuses which were sapping the public energies.

But somehow they didn't go through. "I quickly found," says he, "that the Legislature had ceased to be a legislative body in the sense contemplated by the Constitution; and that while it still retained all its outward forms it had become by some mysterious metamorphosis the private agency of a political machine, in which a few bosses had acquired the sole proprietary interest."

The machine here referred to is managed by three men whose word is law to the law-makers of Albany. "No important motion was made, no question decided, no vote taken, no report submitted and no committee meeting held until the imperial triumvirate had been duly consulted and had issued its ukase to go ahead. The will of the people played no part in determining action on any measure. In every case where a decided expression of public sentiment in favor of a bill clashed with the wishes of the triumvirate the people were cleanly and completely 'knocked out.'"

As every bill asked for by corporations was passed, and every bill opposed by corporations was defeated, it is easy to understand these three worthies—Billy Sheehan, Ed Murphy and Dick Croker come by their power. They are "storekeepers" for telephone, telegraph and railway companies, and the members of the Legislature "stand in" with them for a share of their fees, or for a guarantee of reelection. Most of these fees come in the shape of subscriptions of campaign funds, but no doubt special retainers are paid in emergencies when the "fool fury" of the

populace threatens the taxing power of some privileged company like the Bell Telephone or the New York Central Railroad.

The consequence of this system is that the plutocracy is obliged to maintain a machine in both parties so that its privileges may be secure no matter which way the political cat may jump. The "boss" is a necessary part of an aristocracy of wealth governing under the forms of a democracy. His relations to the real governing power may be obscured and in many cases may be completely concealed, but in every instance a thorough study will disclose the source of his influence. The money power is behind every "boss" and every machine in American politics to-day.

A WISE MUNICIPAL POLICY.

The disapproval of the sale of the old City Hall property was an excellent conclusion for two reasons. One is that the terms of the sale were disadvantageous to the city and another that it gives the city a chance to dispose of the property in a better way than by sale, that is, by renting it.

No more than a common allowance of business acumen is needed to see that the sale of the City Hall property under the terms proposed would have been a bad bargain for the city. The purchaser was given the property at a low valuation two years in advance of possession, with interest on his first payment and all the profits that may be realized from a rising value on choice property in the line of improvement. In greater or less degree, what may be said of the sale of this property may be said of the sale of any of the city or school board property. It always represents a profit to the purchaser and a loss to the seller. If all the property owned by the city proper and school board had been held and either improved or leased for improvement the treasuries of both would now be enriched by growing revenues from that source.

It is a wise policy for a municipality to retain as much interest as possible in its own growth by holding real property for rental and insisting upon a share in the profits of franchise privileges.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The Smoke Abatement Association is not increasing its membership and raising a fund to help people put in smoke-consumers. It is not proceeding upon the theory that the man who regulates his firing and his chimney so that the smoke from his chimneys shall not suffocate his neighbor or ruin his neighbor's house and goods, is incurring an extra expense purely for the public good. Its theory is that he economizes fuel and saves money by the steps he takes to obey the law and cease to wrong his neighbor. The aim and purpose of the association is to force him to take these steps if he will not do it voluntarily.

It is for this only that more five-dollar members are wanted. Every cent of the money thus obtained will be devoted to the maintenance of an ample force of chimney inspectors and the enforcement of the penalties of the law against the owner of every chimney who neglects and refuses to obey it.

Already the association is prepared to notify the owners of 1,700 chimneys that they must go to work and abate their smoke nuisances within a reasonable time or be prosecuted. But it is important that no case shall be overlooked when the time for action comes. Success depends on simultaneous efforts made in good faith by all owners of chimneys to effect the object. In preparing to supply without fear or favor the compulsion necessary to make this indispensable concert of action universal, the association is taking the only course promising success against so many thousand people of wealth and influence.

It is a large and difficult undertaking. Its success is assured if a sufficient number of citizens can be induced to join and send in their five-dollar bills. There is not a shopkeeper, scarcely a householder, to whom the abatement of the smoke nuisance will be worth less than \$50 a year.

THE BOLD PASSENGER.

The whole State is in a grin over the remarkable train robbery near Pacific. When we shall have done with our grin, however, let us consider what we ourselves would have done if we had been passengers on the train that was captured by a single robber of small dimensions and unarmament.

When the train is stopped and the passengers suddenly become aware that robbers are about, the first impression must necessarily be that there is a gang and that perhaps every member of this gang is a dead shot. Since Jesse James' day it has been accepted as a fact that every robber's aim is sure, and that a train robber is naturally cool and determined.

Even supposing a passenger has a pistol, and is himself courageous, are his fellow-passengers armed and would they stand by him in a desperate struggle? Some of them may be armed, and they might imitate a bold leader, but he cannot be certain of support. Then there is the fear that in the firing necessary to successful resistance, some women or children might be killed.

In the Pacific case, had our Governor and Treasurer both been armed and sallied forth with Maj. William Warner to stand up for Missouri and attack the seven robbers they saw at the express car, it is now certain that they would have made the dreadful mistake of firing into a crowd of

non-combative and perfectly harmless trainmen.

Few people nowadays are looking after the interests of corporations in which they have no stock. The passenger's own money is likely to be a small amount, and he may succeed in hiding it. So he is not stirred by self-interest. In short, there are many reasons why a train may be easily robbed. Though we must all have our laugh, we should probably have been not a little more daring than the passengers on the train that stopped near Pacific.

ANOTHER case under the Geary law has just been decided by Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court in New York which illustrates the ease with which the devil may be whipped around the stump and an unpopular law evaded. Judge Lacombe sentenced the accused Chinaman to deportation, but added that "no manner or means had been provided in the act for carrying it into effect and no person had been appointed to execute an order of deportation issued by the court."

Whereupon the Celestial was set free to remain in America until Congress provides enough money to send him out of the country. A few such cases will be enough to make the law ridiculous and expose its purpose. The men who voted for it and then voted against provision for its enforcement played a shrewd trick upon their constituents and saved their seats and their consciences at the same time.

In behalf of the judges of the baby show we take the liberty of reminding the material exhibitors that because some of the exhibits do not get prizes is no sign that they do not deserve them or that the judges do not recognize their merits. The judges were compelled by dire necessity to select a few babies out of the many as prize winners, and in desperation at being compelled to choose the loveliest when all are lovely, and dazed by the array of cherubic charms, they probably "flipped" to decide. If there is a single person who does not agree that every baby in the show ought to have a prize he has not been heard of, or seen either, within a thousand miles of the Exposition. The truth is the only perfect baby exhibition is one in which every exhibit is decorated with a medal, and every successful mother is rewarded with a substantial prize.

It is hard to explain the decrease in marriages, but sometimes a little light is thrown on the mystery. A man in New York, used for breach of promise, testified that he wanted to marry the fair complainant, but that she was not disposed to look upon matrimony as he did. He wished to marry because he had to get up every morning at 6 o'clock, and he thought she could wake him, but she coldly refused to become his alarm clock. He afterwards gave her to understand that he thought there could be "no happiness in a home without children."

The damsel, however, would hear to nothing of the sort, declaring that a woman who children wouldn't have any fun. Of course he ceased to press his wooing, and a suit for \$10,000 breach-of-promise damages was filed against him and the jury awarded the young lady \$2,000. This case reveals the fact that courtship is very different from what it once was. The classic courtship and other stipulations would never have been thought of by old-time wooers. The pair would have just married and let things take their course. The times are indeed sadly changed. Perhaps Mr. Porter did not leave out so many figures as he has been accused of omitting.

It seems incredible, but the assertion is nevertheless made, that Susan B. Anthony wouldn't attend to the matter of her own remarriage except from those who had to her. A sweet young woman wanted to shake hands with Miss Anthony, but instead of receiving her politely when she spoke, the great feminine commander would not deign to look at her, and her admirer's hand. This policy would be very damaging to Miss Anthony if she were running for office. She probably does not realize that a popular candidate is even expected to kiss the babies.

Those widows who have promised their departed mates that they shall never marry again will do well to keep in mind the Indiana woman who married a second time and is now haunted by No. 1, who hires in her ear. "You led to me!" No woman should think of committing herself in the matter of matrimony, even to please the best first husband in the world, but when she does commit herself she has no right to complain of the clammy spook who in the flesh was her first and apparently only love.

The World's Fair Brits cheered wildly and even shed tears on the Queen's birthday when "God Save the Queen" was played. The faithful Briton has certainly well paid for his privilege of witnessing royal pomp and present profligate family has cost him a great deal and it is going to cost him very much more.

There seems to be an inner circle of 150 to Ward McAllister's club, and that no one of the inferior 200 was present at the ball and supper in honor of the Infanta on Friday night. If there are really only 150 superior persons in New York what is to become of American society as a whole?

ZIMM Dwigons is not a Democrat, and perhaps he is not much of a Republican. It seems that Mr. Dwigons has always made it a rule to accept deposits impartially from members of both parties. It would be a great shame to carry politics into national banking.

That is a peculiarly senseless feud which requires the year of the Lord to be written without figures. Young men ought to be warned of it, young women who indulge in it, though such warnings should bring on an era of unmarried men.

It is asserted that Gen. Grant twice turned his back on the enemy in the late war. The well-trained soldier will always turn his back when nothing is to be gained by exhibiting his front. It is very plain that the Old Commander "lived to fight another day."

MUSKELMAN Wren's tracts are not cordially received in Kentucky. While the Kentucky Colonel recognizes many sterling qualities in the prophet of Allah, the temperance features of his scheme are not quite adapted to the Bluegrass region.

It is humiliating to learn that American soldiers are to be armed with a rifle of foreign invention, but if the foe has a Krag-Jorgensen and there are no Krag-Jorgensons among our boys, where shall we be?

The beautiful costumes of the journalist ladies at the Fair are enthusiastically described. The feminine journalist has come to stay, though she will not take off her things.

Even the Columbus guards are being robbed in Chicago. Only a Chicago thief would be mean enough to rob a policeman on duty.

The brigand solitary who robbed the express may have been a hermit from Kansas.

The investors in the Aldine Hotel scheme are all done.

Corporations and the People.

From the New York World.

Among the questions which are certain to demand a solution before many years is that of the legal relations of joint-stock corporations to the people and the government.

The fundamental theory of the nature of these bodies is that they are the creatures of legislation; in other words, that they exist solely by the good will and sufferance of the people. In any limit, then, except the quasi-sacred nature of vested rights, to the power of the people to modify their status, or at least to scrutinize carefully their management with a view to guarding the public rights and interests?

It is notorious that corporate organizations, especially when combined, are used as screens behind which many dishonorable deeds are planned and executed. They have been made instruments of wholesale swindling in the stock markets. They suppress wholesome competition in business. They establish monopolies and extort unfair prices. The public has recently had numerous examples of these facts.

What is the first step to be taken to lessen the possibilities of evil that certainly exist at present in the corporate organization? As corporations are in fact a public creation, and as the State is in a certain sense responsible for its creatures, the turning of the light of official inspection and public scrutiny upon all of their transactions would be regarded by many as entirely just and logical. This would be merely extending the principle now in force in relation to banks and insurance companies to corporations in general.

Would it bring about the relief from corporate abuses so much desired? Is it not worth considering?

MEN OF MARK.

SOMEONE whose identity is a secret has made Rev. F. H. Adams of the Church of the Redeemer in New York the recipient of a life income of \$4,000 a year.

When Doorkeeper Isaac Bassett first went to the United States Senate as a page, sixty-six years old, there were forty-six desks in it. Now there are eighty-eight.

JOSEPH S. HARRIS, who succeeds Mr. McLeod as president of the Reading system, is a civil engineer by profession, and in early life was connected with the coast survey.

DR. MOOS, principal of one of the agricultural schools of Switzerland, is to visit Virginia in June with a view to ascertaining its desirability and advantages for Swiss settlement.

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EDWARD C. POTTER, the sculptor, has bought the bay house at Springfield, Mass., for \$50, which he will use as a model in his design for the equestrian monument of Gen. Grant to be erected in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

The fellow countryman of Theophrastus Rendout, founder of Journalism in France, are about to erect a monument to his memory. His newspaper, *Le Gazette des Journaux* (*Gazette of France*), has been published uninterruptedly from the beginning of the seventeenth century until the present time.

HERBERT C. WINTHROP of Boston celebrated his sixth birthday last Friday. He is the oldest honorary member of the Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, the oldest member of the Handel and Haydn Society and of other organizations, and one of the six sole survivors of his class at Harvard.

The Earl's second son, the Grand Duke George, who is staying in the Caucasus for his health, is said to have obtained permission to marry a Russian girl, the daughter of a girl whom he met there. His parents, who are annoyed at the alliance, yield in the face of what is regarded as their son's hopeless illness.

The only surviving office-holder under Jackson's administration is said to be Judge Benjamin Patton, who was at that time United States District Attorney. He was present at Cleveland's inauguration, though he is 84 years old. He lives quietly on his great estate of nearly 2,000 acres, known as Fontland, near Hicksville, O.

COL. BOB INGERSOLL once visited the stoke hole of an Atlantic liner. After seeing all was to be seen, he drew a \$5 bill from his pocket and said: "Here, I don't believe in hell, but I guess you do. We won't let our beliefs enter into good fellowship, so here's something to drink my health with." And then he went into his cabin and wrung out his clothes.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

M. PIERRE LOTT has a penchant for dedicating his books to prominent ladies.

MARY WALSH, an ancient Boston spinster who died last week, left her entire fortune, amounting to about \$8,000 to her pet Thomas cat.

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When the wife and daughters of the Chinese Minister to England were presented to Queen Victoria they were allowed to remain seated after their presentation, as their small feet unfitted them for long standing.

The Infanta Isabelita, aunt of the young King of Spain, excels in all outdoor sports and exercises. She leads shooting parties in the royal preserves and brings down partridges, woodcock, hares and rabbits. She rides after hounds in the solitary, rough country around Madrid and is often the first to reach the fox in the end.

It is said that Mary E. Wilkins uses no note books to help her stories, but as they are of photographic minute detail. Miss Wilkins has recently refused to write on a subject requested by her publisher, "How to Be Happy Though Poor," because she says she is convinced of the impossibility of happiness under such circumstances.

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THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

[No matter written on both sides of the sheet can appear under this head—Ed.]

Dr. Briggs and His Church.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch: I don't think it is fair to that distinguished clergyman, Dr. Briggs, to say in effect, that if he doesn't like the doctrines and beliefs of the Presbyterian Church he should simply leave it and settle the questions which are now agitating him. Dr. Briggs, I take it, is a very sincere, earnest and devoted Presbyterian. The Presbyterian is his church, he was born, reared and educated in it. He doesn't desire to leave it. He wants to stay in it and reform certain errors and beliefs which at this day are working so much to his disadvantage. He can do this work inside of the church better than he can out of it. He is a learned man, a fair minded, a broad, progressive Christian who clearly understands the situation of the church and the people.

The church is suffering from its blind adherence to the standard of orthodoxy set up by John Calvin 200 years ago. He cannot square enlightened modern thought and modern criticism with the conclusions of old fathers of the church. He must, in consequence, fight the old doctrines and beliefs which he wants to fight and reform them in the field. That, it seems to me, is only reasonable, manly, honest. Further, the church is suffering from its blind adherence to the standard of orthodoxy set up by John Calvin 200 years ago. He cannot square enlightened modern thought and modern criticism with the conclusions of old fathers of the church. He must, in consequence, fight the old doctrines and beliefs which he wants to fight and reform them in the field. That, it seems to me, is only reasonable, manly, honest. Further, the church is suffering from its blind adherence to the standard of orthodoxy set up by John Calvin 200 years ago. He cannot square enlightened modern thought and modern criticism with the conclusions of old fathers of the church. He must, in consequence, fight the old doctrines and beliefs which he wants to fight and reform them in the field. That, it seems to me, is only reasonable, manly, honest. Further, the church is suffering from its blind adherence to the standard of orthodoxy set up by John Calvin 200 years ago. He cannot square enlightened modern thought and modern criticism with the conclusions of old fathers of the church. He must, in consequence, fight the old doctrines and beliefs which he wants to fight and reform them in the field. That, it seems to me, is only reasonable, manly, honest. Further, the church is suffering from its blind adherence to the standard of orthodoxy set up by John Calvin 200 years ago. He cannot square enlightened modern thought and modern criticism with the conclusions of old fathers of the church. He must, in consequence, fight the old doctrines and beliefs which he wants to fight and reform them in the field. That, it seems to me, is only reasonable, manly, honest. Further, the church is suffering from its blind adherence to the standard

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT OF ITS KIND IN THE WEST.

MAKERS OF

"Princess" and "New England Bread."

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THESE BRANDS.

BEWARE OF UNSCRUPULOUS DEALERS.

Who sometimes remove labels and substitute inferior and cheaper bread for McKinney's.

EVERY GENUINE LOAF SHOULD BEAR OUR LABEL.

ICE CREAM DEPARTMENT

We Manufacture a Very High Grade of Ice Cream, and are Prepared to Supply Families, Parties, Weddings, Etc.

SPECIAL PRICES TO CHURCHES AND PICNICS.

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. Ellickhahn Reads a Paper on "Actiology of Malaria."

The St. Louis Medical Society held its regular meeting at the Board of Education Building last night with an unusually large attendance.

There were only two papers on the programme, but they created much interest inasmuch as they represented a great deal of work and study especially on the part of

the first doctor on the list, Dr. W. L. Blickhahn, who read a paper on "The Aetiology of Malaria" and showed under a half dozen or more microscopes the "Plasmodium Malariae" as it appears in the blood. Dr. Blickhahn's paper and

microscopical specimens of malarial blood occupied the attention of the society for a considerable time, and the doctor was appealed to for explanation of his various microscopical exhibits. Dr. Fewster thought it necessary to call the recess for examination of the specimens at an end, and ask for discussions. Remarks upon Dr. Blickhahn's specimens and paper.

Drs. Deane and Johnston took up the discussion of malaria, and carried it over until nearly 10:30 o'clock, half an hour after the regular adjournment.

Dr. Samuel B. Rowe was down on the programme for a paper on "Intestinal Obstruc-

A REAL ZULU PRINCESS.
Soon to Become the Bride of Colonel Robert Bates of New Jersey.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 27.—Sara, who said to be a full blooded Zulu Princess and relative to a great warrior, King Cetewayo is to be married to Robert Bates, a colonel in the U. S. Army.

is to be married to Robert Bates, a Scotchman of New Milford. She is 16 years old and was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dance, an English couple, while they were in Africa on their wedding tour in 1854. Sara's father was killed in battle with the British and his widow was pleased afterwards to see one of her children fall into good hands. Mr. Dance lives near New Milford, Bergen Co., in a pretty cottage.

Social Chat.
Mrs. H. Hanna and little daughter, Hannah, leave shortly for an extended trip.
Miss Mamie Giblin in company with Mr. Will Giblin and little daughter May, leave in a few days for Bunker Hill.
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hutchings have just returned from Cincinnati, having gone on to attend the Hutchings-Miller wedding.

Oliver May of Wrexham, North Wales, England, father of John May, hardware dealer and W. O. May, organist, Cabanne place arrived in this city on Friday last on a visit of a few months, also to visit the World Fair before his return home.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pickel have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Mamie Lorena, to Mr. Herbert A. Feldman, Monday, June 8, at 5 o'clock, at St. Alphonsus Church.

Miss Ida Laumeier gave a pretty luncheon Thursday afternoon, complimentary to Miss Mamie Pickel and her bridesmaids. Each young lady received a bouquet of forget-me-nots as souvenirs.

Discussed the Smoke Nuisance.

Over 150 members of the Corliss Station Engineers' Association met at their hall, 5 North Broadway, last night, to hear arguments in regard to the smoke nuisance. For over two hours Prof. Wm. B. Forster and Wm. H. Bryan of the committee entertained the members of the association by illustrating the good to be accomplished by their assistance in preventing the smoke nuisance. Remarks were also made

ANNE POWERS FOUND.—Annie Powers, years old, who was reported missing some days by her mother, Mrs. Margaret Powers of 2310 E. Third street, was located yesterday by Const. Officer Guthrie and taken to the house of the Mrs. Chapman.

LITTLE AMOI WIFE

She was sitting on the floor, holding her hands, like a person in great sorrow. At the door, the soles of her sandals, she walked towards her softly as a housewife when it knows it has no right. He knelt on the bamboo matting beside her.

"You are worse than a Koom-tin slave," he whispered. "They are only slaves, but you are a ch'ung-ki woman. See, the stain of the fruit are on your lips, and the breast of the four odors are on your sandals while you walk."

She raised her head and looked at him like a child, as if she did not know what he said.

TWO PATHS TO CHOOSE.

"Let me take you to the Great High Viceroy," he went on, "where all the wrongs are made right, and I will tell him the story of your life. You will go with me, won't you far away, where you will never see the gray, slippery hills or smell the liches rot in bloom. I will plant a garden of white flowers and you will play with the golden butterflies all the day, and be my own Amoi wife. You will not look at the dragon's head, then, at the end of the road, where the road forks, for then she thought of the gold that the son of the Viceroy had given her, and she shuddered. A cloud came over her face, and she saw as in a dream the mandarin's face, and she remembered the day when he and the old philosopher, her husband, had led her towards him—down, down, down the hill, where the grass was so green, the grass and where the foul odors made her sick. Then she stood up, rubbed the back of her head, and said to him, 'I will go with you. Tell me, for I will go to the big temple you want of.'"

"Just as he had come, went Kane, the gardener's son, but he carried hope in his heart.

When the philosopher came over the threshold of the door he no longer thought to burn the prayer sticks in honor of the home, but talked often to Sze Mo of the things he had seen and heard in the world, and talked of the gold he might give. Sze Mo grew to look with hate upon her husband, and often thought of the garden-ers who had killed her. She had no other allies to turn to, reasoning it out within herself, she thought that, too would be wrong. There is an end to all things, so there came a day when she thought of the philosopher one day the Amoi wife, with her woman's heart changed into the heart of a man, went to the garden and took the philosopher from the lilies there in bloom, not even to dream of the golden butterflies and the sun-dollars of her own. She walked a long, long way, until her little feet grew tired and her hands were sore. She had no ship sailed away with her to the southern country, and in the place to which it brought her she was alone, in a place of poverty and hood, where the silk threads must be picked up one and one laid in a row. So she said to the sun to give her gold.

MORE EVIL ONES.
She went down a narrow path to a beautiful home, and a good woman cared for her and counselled her sweetly. There were wicked ones in the great mills, even more wicked than the mandarin's son, and the often put silver and gold threads among the dark rows, but Suen Moi thrust them aside and gathered only the ones she was paid for. The first time she saw a woman working at the loom and saw how beautiful she was, so she hung a black cloth over

her eyes that, when she looked out, all she would seem evil to her. She ate her food as if it were poison and was content.

One long night, when the looms were heavy and the slow, dark threads long and crooked, the little amol went well into the night, working plyingly caring her home, when she lay like a beautiful lily many weary days. On the fourth day there came into the room through the open window a large white butterfly. Slowly it wafted its wings over Susie's cheek, and when it had gone it carried with it a little of the sun's warmth.

Back to her work she went, picking and

ranging the dark threads of the loom
 Often, then, she thought of the garden
 lilies and the son of the gardener who
 patiently waiting for tidings from her. But
 he waited in vain, as the carrier-placed
 the heavy burden on his back. The
 worker of the looms tried to win smile
 from the soft eyes of Suen Moi, which looked
 so steadily away from the hills when they
 were gray and wet, but they always turned
 to the garden.

SUEN MOI AND THE EMPEROR.

Then they brought her sweet flowers, which
 grew in the gardens, and they comforted

As she thought of the little soul which he
flew from her. The violets she kissed and
called her baby's eyes, and when an open
rose gave its fragrance to the air she patted
it softly and then kissing it, called it her
baby's mouth.

Through it all she turned her face away
from the wicked ones who told her that her
hands were too soft to work; that the light
of her eyes should shine on men, not on lice
and maggots.

When the Emperor came through the coun-
try where the silk comes soft and shining

From the loom, he heard the story of Sue Mei, and when he had heard all he set a day when she should be brought before him. Trembling like a wild bird just made captive, she was led before him, and he said to her the Son of Heaven. She saw her she saw the philosopher, her husband. It was all over; she must go back to him, and yet they said the Emperor was just and good. The Viceroy commanded her to speak, and when she tried her tongue gave forth no sound, and she fell forward on her knees. He heard her heart beat again; the philosopher was gone; the Emperor smiled at her and said:

"You will be called 'The Beautiful Pearl,' and all your wrongs shall be righted."
And now, when maidens are old enough to pray, they honor the God of Tak, and pray by the memory of the little Amoi wife.

A CITY EDITOR KILLED.

The Police Detain a Witness Pending an Investigation.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Bernard Gueterbock

city editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, was killed. A pistol shot at his home in the Stanley, 11 East Seventy-fifth street, at 11 o'clock last night, and the police think the wound was not self-inflicted. When Policeman Morris got there he was dead. Beside the servant and Mrs. Emma Gusterbock, the dead man's wife, the policeman found in the house Otto Basse, a Custom-house broker of 1 William street. Finding Mr. Gusterbock beyond help, the officer took Mr. Basse to

East Eighth-eighth Street Station to explain how it had all occurred. His explanation was that he was in the station when the man detained him and sent for Mr. Guterbock and the servant. According to Mr. Baese's story, he had made a friendly call and had been there half an hour before the shooting. While he was there, he said, there had been a quarrel between Mr. Guterbock and the man. It was not, he said, he could not remember. Guterbock was city editor of the morning and managing editor of the evening *Stants Zeitung*. He was born in Berlin forty-six years ago.

A Tobacco Man Falls.
WINSTON, N. C., May 27.—H. C. Reynolds, a large tobacco manufacturer, made an assignment to-day naming his business manager, J. W. Gagnor, trustee. Liabilities about \$100,000; assets about \$165,000. After receiving the assets, Mr. Gagnor will

John C. New is Esq.

remain in town most of the week.

He Wanted the Dinners.

From Good News.

Little Boy: "Papa, may I study elocution?"

Proud Papa: "Indeed you may, my boy if you wish. You desire to become a great orator, don't you?"

"Yes, that's it."

"And some day, perhaps, have your voice ringing through the halls of Congress!"

"I shouldn't care for that. I want to be an after-dinner speaker."
"Ah, you are ambitious for social distinction, then!"
"No, I want the dinners."

A BRILLIANT RECORD.

Scott's Emulsion checks Consumption and all other wasting diseases.
Prepared by **SCOTT & BOWEN, Chemists**
New York. Sold by druggists every where.

MISSOURI. THOMAS GREAT.

SAVINGS AND LOAN

SECURITY BUILDING, FOURTH AND LOCUST.

SAM M. KENNARD, Pres. **CHAN. H. TURNER, Sec'y.**
PETER NICHOLSON, Treas. **HARVEY L. CHRISTIE, Gen'l Counsel.**

7% Interest is paid on \$100 or more of our NON-PARTICIPATING STOCK.

6% Interest is paid on \$65 or more of our Full-Paid Participating Stock, and in addition this stock will share in the profits of the company.

SIX DOLLARS paid monthly is estimated to bring a return of **\$1000 IN 90 MONTHS.**

All investments are secured by first mortgages on improved real estate.

For prospectus and further information address

A. G. DOUGLASS, Manager of Agencies.

JULIUS S. WALSH, President.	JOHN D. FERRY, First Vice Pres.	JOHN SCULLIN, Second Vice-Pres.	BRECK JONES, Secretary.
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MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY

303 N. Fourth Street, St. Louis.

Capital, \$1,500,000.00

DIRECTORS.

THOS. T. TURNER.	JOHN D. FERRY.	CHAS. H. BAILEY.	WM. F. NOLKER.
JOHN SCULLIN.	THOS. E. TUTT.	THOS. O'BRIEN, M. D.	L. G. MCMAIR.

GEO. H. GODDARD. CHARLES CLARK. D. W. BARNES. JAMES CAMPBELL.
SAM M. KENTARD. WILLIAM BACON. B. F. HOBART. AUG. F. EWING.
R. F. HAMMETT. AUGUST GEMMER. S. R. FRANCIS. R. H. HOFFMAN.
JULIUS S. WALSH.

Transacts a General Trust Co. Business.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian,
Trustee, etc.

Becomes Surety on Court Bonds. Solicits Current Accounts.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

Pays 4 Per Cent Interest on Savings Deposits.

Open daily to a. m. to 3 p. m. On Mondays also from 5 p. m. to 7:30 p. m. to re-
ceive savings deposits.

Capital and Surplus, \$2,000,000.00

ST. LOUIS THOS. H. WEST, Pres.

Principal Offices,
N. W. COR.
FIFTH AND LOCUST.

Title Department,
615 Chestnut St.

ST. LOUIS TRUST CO.

JOHN T. DAVIS,
1st Vice-President.
A. A. SCUDDER,
3d Vice-President.
JOHN B. PILLEY,
Secretary.
A. C. STEWART,
Counsel.

Investigates and Guarantees Titles to Real Estate.

Acts as Administrator, Guardian, Curator, Trustee, etc.

Pays Liberal Interest on Deposits.

NATIONAL GUARANTEE SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT CO. of St. Louis, Mo.
HOME OFFICE 1027 CHESTNUT ST.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK \$5,000,000

This is the ONLY Building and Loan Company in Missouri that gives an **ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE** to mature, and redeem its certificates in five and a half years from date of issue.

FIRST. To provide the safest and most profitable investment for small monthly savings.

SECOND. To bring together investor and borrower on an equitable plan, so that they may share in the profits of their common capital.

THIRD. To give to the investor absolute security with a larger percentage of profit than can be realized in other forms of investment.

FOURTH. To enable its stockholders to buy or build houses and pay for them in small monthly installments.

CASES. The money is loaned only to shareholders of the Company on real estate security, or on the Company's Certificates of Stock, which loan may be repaid at any time by giving thirty days' notice in advance. For further information call or address

W. R. EIDSON, Secretary and Manager.

ST. LOUIS LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.

CAPITAL STOCK \$5,000,000

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

WM. H. MATO, President, J. F. FARMER, Vice Pres't, CHAS. S. WARNER, Treas. B. F. SMALL, Secretary
HUBERT J. GROVES, Gen. Mgr. V. W. WOODWARD, W. J. JONES, ASQUITH GRILES, J. H. DE

Certificates of Deposit Stock issued for \$50 and upwards, bearing
percent interest per annum, payable semi-annually.
Insured stock \$50 per share, monthly payments \$2.50. Guar-
anteed to mature in 96 months.
All investments secured by first mortgages on improved real
estate.

For further information call or address
B. F. SMALL, Secretary.
N. E. Cor. 8th and Locust sts., St. Louis, Mo.

SAVE HIM SIX MONTHS.

an Italian Sent to Jail for Tearing the
Bonnie's Flag that Fought.

New York, May 27.—Marco Jucias, chest-
nut vendor of 71 Baxter street, was tried yester-
day in the General Sessions before Judge
Smyth, for malicious mischief in tearing
up an American flag, valued at \$35. The
accused was a member of the Italian
Nicolio Mutual Benevolent Association,
as parading through Mott street, when
a police rushed out of a second-hand clothing
store, attacked Joseph Alba, the flag bearer,
tore the flag-staff from his hand and
threw it to the ground. The jury convicted

FINANCIAL.

H. M. NOEL & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
MUNICIPAL BONDS,
AND ALL LOCAL STOCKS.
Investment Securities a Specialty.
Buy now to BUY or SELL call on us.
N. W. Corner 3d and Pine St.

GEORGE M. HUSTON & CO.,
Bonds and Stocks, 305 Pine St.

—Monthly quotation circular mailed free. A large
line of drop-clip quotations always on hand.

and he got six months for tearing up the flag.

UNDER ANOTHER NAME.

On Unsub's Financial Scheme Refused Official Sanction in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 27.—The secretary of the Federal Reserve bank here today refused to grant a charter to a Topeka corporation known as the Topeka Enterprise Investment Co. The secretary says: "The title of the charter was so worded that we did not discover the true nature of the company at once. It should have been called the Bond Investment Co. was organized to issue bonds for various amounts to sell on monthly installments. As the bonds fell on the patrons' heads, but the company reserved ownership of their share in course of time as the patrons left on operators would be left in a position of awkwardness."

The matter was held before Atty.-Gen. James H. Smith, who said there was no law which warranted the company's plan. Atty.-Gen. Ives had made a decision which cleared such companies illegal. The Topeka scheme would have been a bad joke.

A. S. Jackson and M. D. Campbell, capitalists from Kirksville, Mo., were also in company.

WE ARE Conserved by private wire with Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Boston and New York Stock, Cotton and Grain Exchanges, and markets in provisions, grain, cotton futures, also railroad stock and bonds, either for or against.

GATLORD, BLESSING & CO.,
307 Olive Street.

EDWARDS WHITAKER. CHARLES SODENAR.

WHITAKER & HODGMAN,

BOND & STOCK BROKERS,

200 N. FOURTH ST., S. St. Louis.

T. E. PRICE & CO.
118 North Fourth St.
St. Louis, Chicago and New York Markets. Grain, provisions, cotton, stock and bonds. \$1.25 per share. Grains 25c per lb in any amount.

Agents Wanted. Write for Particulars.

Memorial Day at the Post-Office.
On Memorial Day, May 30, the main Post-office, annex and all stations will be open as

SUBSIDY DENIED.

Two Leading Citizens Asked Away Quickly To-Day.

ANKERSBURG, Va., May 7.—Edward L. Luman, a most popular young man of this city, dropped dead to-day while ordering supplies at the post-house. A little before 10 o'clock the people of this place, opposite, were shocked to find the body of Mr. Oliver Barrett lying in and near his residence. Mr. Barrett was

usual, except between the hours of 1 and 9 p. m. The morning deliveries and collections and the evening collections will be made as usual. There will, however, be no afternoon delivery.

Texas Militia.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 7.—The Adjutant-General to-day issued an order saying if the railroad will give free transportation, the Texas militia will be ordered onto a ten days' encampment, early in July, to be held at Chicago. If reasonable rates can be



PERSONAL
The following are under the head of "Personal" and are subject to revision at any time. The money paid for the advertisement is not refundable. When address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. Advertisements in this column are of a business nature, of two lines and over, fifteen cents per line.

PERSONAL—Have been away again will be glad to see you. J. J. Jones.

PERSONAL—Jennie: Letter for you at same place, care of Jones.

PERSONAL—John: Letter for you at same place, care of Jones.

PERSONAL—John: Letter for you at same place, care of Jones.

PERSONAL—John: Letter for you at same place, care of Jones.

INFORMATION WANTED.
MISS MARY KENNY: Please call or send your address. 212 Madison st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
WANTED—To buy a small home, about 6 rooms, on monthly payments of \$30. Address H. H. Jones, 212 Madison st.

WANTED—To buy a modern 6-room house with modern plumbing, in good location, near 10th and Olive. Address H. H. Jones, 212 Madison st.

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TO PROPERTY OWNERS.
We have calls every day for stores, flats and dwellings to rent. If you have property to rent, we will call on you. We will get you good tenants. All we have to do is call on you. We will get you good tenants. All we have to do is call on you.

LANDLORDS, ATTENTION!
Our property is for rent. Have you stores, dwellings, flats or houses to rent? We will call on you. We will get you good tenants. All we have to do is call on you.

WANTED—PARTNERS.
WANTED—Experienced dressmaker with \$1,000.00 to start in good running dressmaking business. Address H. H. Jones, 212 Madison st.

WANTED—Young man, experienced in business, to run a small business. Address H. H. Jones, 212 Madison st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.
WANTED—To exchange new washing machine and soft coal burner for 400.00 Lincoln st.

WILL exchange dental work for buggy or road wagon. Call at Electric Dental, 1000 Olive st.

WANTED—To exchange a fine lady's 14K gold watch for a fine lady's 14K gold watch. Address H. H. Jones, 212 Madison st.

WANTED—To exchange a fine lady's 14K gold watch for a fine lady's 14K gold watch. Address H. H. Jones, 212 Madison st.

BOOKS.
A. J. CRAWFORD, 212 N. 7th st. books of all kinds bought and sold; send stamp for list.

DANCING.
GRAHAM'S DANCING HALL, 1306 Olive: open the year around; assemblies Tuesday and Saturday evening; stage dancing a specialty; call for program.

HARRIS' 54 shoes; made for wear; try 'em. 520 Pine st.

WALTING guaranteed in one lesson, "copy-righted" method; instructor; activity; proven every hour, day or evening; send 25c to Prof. Parker, 710 Olive st., room 11, 34 floor.

EDUCATIONAL.
WANTED—Teacher to give private lessons in Barnes' system of shorthand. Add. H. H. Jones, 212 Madison st.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.
Old-Fashioned, St. Louis.
Conversations lessons in French, German, etc.; also college preparation.

OPEN ALL SUMMER.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.
HIGHEST cash price paid for household goods; call at H. H. Jones, 212 Madison st.

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WANTED—Cancelled Columbia stamps. 2207 S. 1st st.

WANTED—A lot of spring chickens. Add. H. H. Jones, 212 Madison st.

WANTED—Old gold and silver. Wild Bird Jewelry Co., 101 N. 6th st.

WANTED—Small dog for the house. Describe and address to 423, this office.

WANTED—A horse-power gas engine, state price and cash. Add. H. H. Jones, 212 Madison st.

WANTED—Furniture and household goods for cash. Add. H. H. Jones, 212 Madison st.

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WANTED—A large second-hand swinging mirror, suitable for a tailor shop; state price. Add. H. H. Jones, 212 Madison st.

WANTED—Single oak wardrobe, mirror front, brass carpet 42 or 44 yards in good condition. Add. H. H. Jones, 212 Madison st.

WANTED—Feather beds and pillows for the Jawahiri Home; will pay best price for good feather beds and pillows. Add. H. H. Jones, 212 Madison st.

WANTED—Poultry fowls to be sent to pumpkins of the Junior Instructor at Broderick. Add. H. H. Jones, 212 Madison st.

WANTED—Hatched Mfg. Co., 804 N. 4th st., St. Louis, Mo.

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BUSINESS WANTED.
ALL kinds of advertisements for places and socials distributed. Morris & Co., 212 N. 10th st.

WANTED—To buy furnished room house on time payments, with reasonable rent. Add. H. H. Jones, 212 Madison st.

WANTED—All kinds of copying to do, local work, addressing envelopes, etc.; call at 1000 Olive st. or by mail. Address Miss Gurnet L. Linder, 212 Madison st.

WANTED—A little money to invest in something that will bring quick returns. Add. H. H. Jones, 212 Madison st.

SELECT OYSTERS 25c per dozen, any style. Wm. S. G. Milford's, 6th and Olive st.

UP—Pants to order. Morris Tailoring Co., 212 N. 8th st., near Olive, 24 floor.

UP—Suits to order. Morris Tailoring Co., 212 N. 8th st., near Olive, 24 floor.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.
WANTED—Country board by gentleman with wife and two children, for 6 weeks, for the summer months; must be within easy distance from city. Add. H. H. Jones, 212 Madison st.

WANTED—Flat of four rooms, good location; rent not to exceed \$15. Add. H. H. Jones, 212 Madison st.

MUSICAL.
READ OUR GUARANTEE.
CHEAPEST place to buy musical instruments in St. Louis. 1000 Olive st.

PIANOS—Pianos, 60,000 in use and giving service. 1000 Olive st.

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BUSINESS FOR SALE.
READ OUR GUARANTEE.
FOR SALE—Meat and vegetable market, 1000 Olive st.

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FOR SALE.
MISCELLANEOUS.
READ OUR GUARANTEE.
CHOLERA will not be fatal to the people of St. Louis as the defective sanitary system have you.

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Get a Baby
Carriage or a Quickstep Gasoline Stove on easy payments at Ingalls', 1108 Olive st.

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ROOMS FOR RENT.
READ OUR GUARANTEE.
A. 14TH ST.—Nestly furnished front room for 2 persons; completely furnished for light housekeeping.

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HOME-LEAVING IS A TOUCHING THING
IN THE GREEN ISLE.

though no one has ever seemed to think of touching and characteristic scenes with a place in Irish literature, they are common enough from all points and on all sides from which either Moville, on Lough Neale, in the North of Ireland, or Cork and Kenilworth may be reached, and, heaven knows, pathetic enough to appeal to the

Some tremendous excitement seemed to influence both lines of march. On one of the way was a bright Irish maiden surrounded and protected, as it were, by parents, relatives and at least two-score aggressively defensive followers. On the other

Love Defined.
 rom the Chicago Record.
 Annabel: "What is love, anyway?"
 Rosalie (who has had experience): "Love
 the desire to keep some other girl from
 having a man you admire."

A rather handsome girl, about 15 years old, giving the name of Jennie Scott, was committed to jail as a suspicious person by Alderman Madden. She was arrested by Constable Arthur Fee of Alderman Madden's office, while masquerading in male attire on West

Explaining It.
From Good News.
Mother: "Horrors! How did you get so muddy?"
Small son: "Runnin' home to see if there was anything you wanted me to do."

Subsequently it was tested with an equal successful result at a distance of 4,330 yards or nearly two and one-half miles.

The lens is expected to prove an efficient aid to photography and for military purposes.

2119 WASH ST.—Young lady employed by the day can find a pleasant room, on South
WANTED—A white girl for general housework
1622 Wash st.

ORDINARY TIME - NOVEMBER

ENT 991, NO. 6 IN ENT

MATTHEW STREET,

On 2/28/80, Mr.

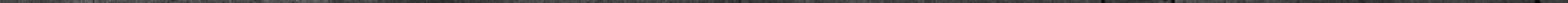
while masquerading in male attire on West

was anything you wanted me to do."

poses.

W 1822 Wash. St.

INHAM & SUTTON, Auctioneers. **HENRY HIEMENZ, JR., 614 CHESTNUT STREET**



AMANA SOCIETY.

COLONY OF CURIOUS PEOPLE WHO
DWELL APART FROM THE WORLD.

my's ideas are put into religious practice by a strange sect in Iowa County, Io., which but little has been written. Your c

that county. It is said that this society is the largest of its kind in the world. Here 500 people living together in harmony.

"And all that believed were together, and had all things common, and sold their possessions and goods, and parted them to all men as every man had need."

thern counties of Germany, where it settled about fifty years. Then the entire sect it may be so called, came to this country and were nine years near Buffalo, N. Y. from there they moved to Iowa in 1854, a large tract of land was granted to them by the Government in the northern part of Iowa County along each side of the Iowa River.

On these possessions they have lived ever since. At the present time they control 20,000 acres of land.

The people hold everything in common. No man individually owns anything. Every

men, women and child is well clothed and well fed, but all the surplus money goes into the treasury of the society. The people do not live on farms, as the Americans in this section do, but in villages, which are, seven in number—Homestead, East Amana, South Amana, West Amana, North Amana, Hill Amana and Amana.

central system of telephone. The villages are about equal in size, and are built without any plan or regularity. Their streets are without any regularity in width and packed as so many cowpaths.

TYPICAL DUTCH VILLAGES.

Each town is a typical Dutch village. The houses are huge structures, each after the same pattern, and nearly all are built of brick made in each village. Some few houses are made of wood, but have never been painted. This is partly for two reasons.

The houses are about 40x80 feet and two or three stories high. Between the houses is a narrow space of from two to six rods of ground. The intervening space is planted to vineyards and people all live in the villages, and come there to their work in the fields. All the cattle and live stock are kept in huge pens on the outer edge of the villages. The fields are very large, some containing 5,000 to 10,000 acres in a single inclosure. The people all eat at public eating-houses or kitchens, having five meals a day, as the

[illegible]

do all the repairing and make most of the machinery used on the farm and in the workshops.

There are two large woolen mills, one of which cost over \$100,000. In the mills the most of the clothing worn by the people. All the wool is from the farms, and in the mills are manufactured every variety of cloths, suits and dress goods. All the cotton is bought directly from Eastern manufacturers and dyed in the mills the color desired, which is generally dark blue or black. As only a small part of the woolen goods manufactured can be consumed in the

hills, most of it is sent to wholesale merchants and is sold to small retailers to merchants in surrounding towns and to the cities of the Province.

The annual dance brings the people everywhere, and are highly prized by the people. The people are very proud of what they make can be guaranteed to be wool.

THE BUSY COMMUNITY.

The work in the colony is done by its members. There are two railroads and four steamboats in it, and all the section men, depot agents, and the people of the colony, and the salaries go to the colony's fund. The society makes the money for the colony, and the colony conflict with those of the United States and the State of Iowa. Each village has an officer, called an elder, making in all the colony. The colony is governed by a President, and meets every week to transact business. The people are very proud of what they are chosen by popular vote, but the elected are always those desired by the people. Their religion is a form of the Lutheran.

The people are very proud of what they are chosen by popular vote, but the elected are always those desired by the people. Their religion is a form of the Lutheran.

On every Sunday they hold prayer.

...there was a prophesist belonging to the people of the colonies, who read the scriptures and dreamed dreams, all of which were collected down, and now I am about to publish a printed volume, which I call a prophesist's feelings and feelings of the people of the colonies, or instruments of any kind in the world, as they will not be tolerated. Vocal, however, will be cultivated to a high degree, and their morality they are very rigid. The

They people have very few privileges, and they are not allowed to go to theatres and circuses, nor to social gatherings of any kind. Men and women are not allowed to meet in public places, and they are not permitted to go to the cinema. But in case a couple are so unfortunate as to fall in love with each other they are not allowed to marry. They must remain single, and if one of them dies, the other who at once separates them into different villages, where they are not allowed to meet again.

At the end of the time, if they are of marriageable age, they are married. But the couple wish to marry immediately, and the Government says that they must remain out two years, when they may marry again. This is the custom which has been followed since the beginning of the century.

THEY DRESS SIMPLY.

They people are mostly the Americans, but everything is plain and without ornamentation. They speak the German language.

age, but early all of them speak English with equal facility. Every village colony has its school, taught by some members. In summer the teacher and pupils go to school at 6 o'clock in the morning and study until noon. Then they have breakfast. After breakfast each pupil works one hour in the garden, pulled; then comes lunch, when they are in school one hour, followed by dinner. The people of one village know very little work or people of another village. The members of the society cannot pass from one village to another without a passport from the village they are leaving. The members know very little and care less about the great progress of the outside world. No member knows that he or she is to be

Your choice from all regular 25c, 30c and 40c Straw Mattings for 20c

IS YOUR BABY HERE?

Faces of Pretty Children Who Were Entered in the Baby Show. Illustrated for the Sunday Post-Dispatch Readers.



PRIZES AWARDED.

The baby show came to a close yesterday afternoon with the largest crowd of the series of entertainments in attendance. It seemed that all the ladies and children in the city were there. They came in groups from long before 10 o'clock until the man at the box office had his hands full during that time. It was the day set for the climax of the exhibition, the awarding of prizes to little ones whose mothers have anxiously looked forward to the distinction which a baby-show trophy is thought to confer upon a child. After being in attendance three days no parent could afford to be absent on such an occasion and each one feeling perfectly confident that her baby was the finest at the fair, brought her relatives and friends to witness her triumph. There were many heartaches and expressions of disappointment at the last, though the outsiders thought that the judges acted with great discrimination. During the afternoon several of the children gave fancy dances and a class sang the song two or three selections. Recitations were given by three girls, but they were heard only by those immediately around them. There were too many cries from the 800 babies, too many mamma's to discuss the perfection of their infants and the chances for winning. Prof. Mahler, who has had charge of the little dancers, endeavored several times to restore order but signally failed. "Ladies," he said, "please keep quiet. Nobody can hear what the little girls are saying and nobody can hear the singing." An unusually shrill scream from an infant was the only response he elicited. He could scarcely be heard himself and he finally gave up in despair. After that there was nothing to do but let the ladies have their say, and, oh, how they did talk. The judges were a long time arriving at their decisions. They looked themselves up in one of the rooms in the front part of the building and compared notes on the competitors for nearly two hours. The awards were to have been announced at 12 o'clock, but the jury wrangled so much that it was 7 o'clock before they were ready. "Are they never coming?" one woman inquired of another and crowds of people, who had no children entered for the show left in despair. The newspaper men were supposed to know what the result would be and they were besieged. One young mother was observed to be sitting apart with perfect composure. This was explained when a reporter asked her what her condition pertained. "My child is going to win and what is the use of worrying about it?" This lady happened to be one of the handsomest in the hall and yesterday when the judges went the rounds none of them ever failed to stop and take a good look at the baby which was just the prettiest as its mother. When charged with having won over the judges by electioneering tactics, she laughed and said: "Well, I believe I have several judges on my side. I took good care that they should notice my baby and of course when they did see her they couldn't help thinking she was just the prettiest thing on earth. I know they will give her a prize. There are lots of mothers here whose babies got only a glance from the judges. That is because they did not especially attract their attention. I believe in electioneering."



Chester Sherrard.



Oliver G. Lucas.

That she was partly right was shown by the result. Her child got a prize, though it did not get the first in its class. So even this mother was slightly disappointed. There was scarcely breathing room around the chair upon which Wm. H. Mayo stood to announce the prizes. Mr. Mayo made a neat little speech, "Ladies," said he, "the long delay which has wearied you was not my fault. In the first place the judges had a hard time in deciding which of all these beautiful babies were the prettiest, and when they did decide that point they hesitated about coming out of their room. Then they made me promise not to announce the result until they had had time to disappear from this scene. The chairman of one of the committees exacted a promise that I would not read the list until he had got across the bridge and another tumbled out of a window in making his escape. They are very stingy. If I had been in their place I would have given everyone of the babies here a first prize. This is the list of winners:

THE WINNERS.

Six-months old class—Boys, first prize, Thomas Warren Shields; second prize, Leroy Simon; third prize, August F. Dame; fourth prize, Eugene Oscar Bollman.

Girls—First prize, Blanche Kelley; second prize, Lizzie Glere; third prize, Anita Billings; fourth prize, Ellen Margaret Mitchell; fifth prize, Sophie Bietinger.

Boys—Twelve months class, first prize, Robert Windley; second prize, Wm. Flash; third prize, Richard Henry Stille; fourth prize, Walker Madison.

Girls—Saddle Nutting, first prize; Rosa Casey, second prize; Hazel Allan, third prize; Agnes McMillan Davidson, fourth prize.

Eighteen months old class—Boys, Stanley Blavett Wagner, first prize; Lee Duroos Campen, second prize; Harry Craydon, third prize; Roy Beck, fourth prize.

Girls—Hazel Ghens, first prize; Jennavieve McComb, second prize; Clara Krista Phillips, third prize; Sirena Vandeleite, fourth prize.

Two-year-old class, boys—Arthur Ham-burg, first prize; Clay Tabler, second prize; Arthur Potter, third prize; Arthur Rosmer, fourth prize.

Girls—Hazel Ghens, first prize; Hazel B. Miller, second prize; Rosa Casey, third prize; Hazel Ghens, fourth prize.

Two and one-half year old class—Boys—



Girl—Helen Crane. Three year old class—Boy—Ellwood Grimm. Girl—Helen Crane. Four year old class—Boy—Charley Bates. Girl—Annie Owen. The most perfect blonde—Florence Isabelle Johnson. The most perfect brunette—Lacie Clark Thompson. Largest baby under 30 months old—Cecilia C. Chambliss, first prize, 11 months and 43 pounds; Eugene Oscar Holliman, second prize, 11 months and 24 pounds. Smallest baby under 30 months old—Amy Kriss, 2 years old, 24 pounds, first prize. Second prize, Matthew Childress, 1 month, four and one-quarter pounds.

Smartest Child—Alane Jones of Victoria, Mo., 4 years. After the announcement of the winners only a few of the awards could be made. The ladies crowded into the directors' room to get the prizes but most of them found they would have to wait until next week. This was because the list from which the names had been read were handed by Mr. Mayo to a reporter to be given to Mrs. Comstock. The reporter made a point of calling off the list to other reporters, but suddenly took his departure. Mrs. Comstock asked him for the names as he was going and he handed her several sheets, which contained only a few of the classes. He then made his escape.

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